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No. 14.

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Editorial Notes

The strongish words which I used in the last issue had no effect; there were no nominations for the 1961 committee other than those made by members of the 1960 committee, and natural wastage left a number of vacancies to be filled by co-option if the 1961 committee so decided.

It was clear that things could not go on indefinitely in this unsatisfactory manner and the new committee discussed the problem at its first meeting.

SCOTAPLL (Standing Conference of Theological and Philosophical Libraries in London) came into existence some time before ABTA L was thought of. ABTAPL itself was formed because it was anticipated that an international association would be organised; at a meeting of SCOTAPLL held at Fulham Palace Library, Mr. L.R. Elliott, who was on a visit to this country from the Fleming Library of the South-Western Baptist Theological Seminary in the U.S.A., addressed members on the whole subject, and as a result it was resolved to set about bringing a national body into existence. In fact, the international body has never materialised, and so much of the impetus which might have sustained ABTAPL has been missing from the very beginning.

It has therefore been decided to give priority to consideration of the future of the Association and its relation to SCOTAPLL, and to bring forward a report and proposals to the Annual General Meeting, which has been arranged for Wednesday, April 19th at King's College, London, by invitation of the Librarian, Mr. K. Garside, this year's Chairman of ABTAPL. An exhibition will be organised to mark the 350th anniversary of the first publication of the Authorised Version of the Bible in 1611, including the unique Algonquin Genesis published by John Eliot at Cambridge, Mass., in 1655. The exhibition will be open to the public during the period April 12-28, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, in the Council Room at King's College. On April 19th it will be kept open until 5 p.m. for the benefit of members of ABTAPL, after which the A.G.M. will be held.

Three other such exhibitions will be held and details are given elsewhere in this issue. This is the sort of information for which I have been appealing in previous issues, but I was left to find out about these three exhibitions almost by accident.

This issue includes an article by Mr. John Creasey, of Dr. Williams's Library, about the preservation of parochial libraries. As it is by now some time since the report in question was published we are distributing photocopies of the review by Miss Joan M. Petersen which appeared in the Library Association Record, with the consent and approval of the Editor.

The Preservation of Parochial Libraries

The long awaited report of the Committee appointed by the Central Council for the care of Churches on the Parochial Libraries of the Church of England appeared last year and since then discussion aroused by it and some subsequent events has been more or less continuous. The book has been widely and well reviewed and there has been correspondence in all the expected places, generally speaking not up to the standard of the reviews. This is clear from the Times Literary Supplement where an excellent leading article produced a correspondence which soon degenerated into a point scoring contest.

On the whole the Report came as something of a shock. The alphabetical list of libraries cannot be praised too highly. A great deal of information has been admirably, sometimes tantalisingly, compressed. And in so many cases what a sorry tale there is to be told of neglect, decay, thoughtlessness and downright dereliction of duty. At times the compilers are kind. There is no mention, in the account of one library, that it was left unattended for thirteen years in the semi-derelict vestry of a bombed church.

The scandals revealed in the publication have had the good effect of raising attention to the matter and of giving incentive to those concerned, particularly on the diocesan level, to see that these things do not happen again. Where committees are doing good work they are encouraged, where there are none there is a realisation that there should be. All the same, there may be a danger in this reaction which could be unfortunate.

Here I want to criticise part of the actual recommendations of the committee. It is plainly practicable, as events have shown, that books should always be retained in the church to which they were given. The committee have an escape clause when they say "We recognize that this ideal cannot always be upheld" and they go on to suggest places, e.g. local libraries (which, a correspondent in the Times Literary Supplement suggested could not always be trusted any more than the clergy) to which the books could go on trust "when it appears that the existence of a library is endangered by its being allowed to remain in its place of origin, either because of unsuitable accommodation or lack of local interest". The libraries, the committee argue, should be kept together as individual units and not dispersed, particularly because they indicate the reading of the Clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Whilst realising that some of the libraries do contain valuable and rare books it must also be remembered that some must consist very largely of books of no value and little interest to anyone. It seems rather unfair that, if these are no longer wanted in their home "some library" should be called on to house them. The amount of junk preserved in this country because it was thought "some museum" should have it is already considerable. I do not see why a list of some of the more uninteresting libraries should not be enough. However,

competent authority must judge these matters and not a clergyman with no nose for books but a preference for tidiness, and the committee recommends that the disposal of a parochial library shall come "within the purview of the Diocesan Advisory Committee" which seems reasonable.

This brings me to the problem of the sale of church libraries, a matter which has been before the public notice recently. Here I think the committee is a little unrealistic. To put it bluntly, a library of early printed and rare books is not an essential part of the furniture of a church, and a church is not a museum but a place set apart for the worship of God. The part of the Shipdham library which was sold in 1951 raised over £7,000 which went, if I remember aright, to repair the church and provide an endowment. It was probably better for them to be sold than that the church roof should collapse because there was no money to pay for its repair. This phobia against sales is part of the reaction I noted before. It is again evident in the fourteenth annual Report of the Central Council for the Care of Churches, published last July.

There has been much discussion, not to say indignation, over the sale of books from Ripon Cathedral library. Again, it must be faced realistically. If people are not giving the money required then they must see this happen and we must realise that it is justified. Presumably a choir school will better aid the worship of the cathedral than the books sitting in the library. The real treasures of the Church, as St. Lawrence knew, are elsewhere than in the Library.

I would not wish it thought that I condoned the way in which libraries have been dispersed. What I find fascinating is just how and where so many of them went. My own guess is that restoration in the last century accounted for the disappearance of quite a lot, when books probably suffered the fate of much else that was considered lumber and discarded. In some instances misguided clerical attempts at preservation may be the answer. Two parishes in England are now without their earliest registers as these were placed in a tin box and buried by the incumbent at the beginning of the late war in one of his churchyards and when recovered were in a sorry state. Here, however, the printed word survived, for the copy of Jewel's Apology possessed by one of these parishes did not suffer this indignity and survives.

As a concluding thought I wonder anything has been done to enquire into libraries possessed by some of the Nonconformist chapels up and down the country. There certainly are some, designed for ministerial or congregational use. The ministerial libraries will be the more interesting, the others will consist largely of denominational tracts and works considered improving. Nevertheless they will indicate denominational reading of a past age and are quite likely an incubus to those who now have the charge of them. Perhaps someone will be interested enough to to pursue the matter.

John Creasey.

Dr. Williams's Library

The Association of Libraries of Judaica and
Hebraica in Europe

At the end of the last war, when the ruin of European Judaism was almost total, the idea was conceived of the Jewish library as a powerful tool in the revival of Jewish cultural values and their acceptance by the surviving remnants of the Jews in Europe. The best way to achieve this aim was considered to be the gathering of the still existing and the eventually newly established Jewish libraries and other collections of Jewish books in Europe within a system of cooperation in order to facilitate the utilization of the comparatively small number of Jewish books left in Europe. It took about 10 years before it was possible (thanks to a grant from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany) for some Jewish librarians and other interested persons to meet in Paris in April 1955 to discuss the foundation of an "Association of Libraries of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe" and to resolve upon its formation.

The aim of this Association is, i.e. to help to make the Jewish book a mediator of Jewish lore, tradition, history, literature, etc., familiar to the Jewish public in Europe. To achieve this end all facilities of a modern library system are to be utilized. First of all the making of complete catalogues in the existing libraries is encouraged. Copies of these catalogues, as well as information about any Jewish books in European libraries, are being collected in the Central Bureau of the Association, located in the Jewish Department of the Royal Library in Copenhagen. The tasks of this Central Bureau are to run an information service; to coordinate the work of the members of the Association; to further the circulation of books among the libraries, e.g. through the tracing of a requested book, etc.

The Association is interested in helping to arrange exhibitions of Jewish books as well as to take any other similar steps in order to arouse interest in Jewish literature.

One of the most urgent needs must be considered to be the training of qualified librarians for the management of the Jewish libraries in accordance with the special conditions prevailing in Europe. The modern librarian must not only be a good bibliographer, but he must also, to a high degree, be an educator who should be able to make the library a living force within the Jewish community.

The Association has established courses for the training of librarians for libraries of Judaica and Hebraica. In addition to the ordinary subjects of librarianship taught at the Danish State Library School, with which the Association is in cooperation, special subjects needed by a librarian of a Jewish library, such as Jewish bibliography, cataloguing of Hebrew and other Jewish books, classification of Jewish

literature, problems of the Jewish librarian as a communal worker, etc., form the subjects of the course, which is based on practical and theoretical work within the large collections of Judaica and Hebraica of the Royal Library of Copenhagen.

The Association is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and takes an active part in its discussions on various questions of librarianship, thus also formulating special methods and rules to be used in connection with collections of Jewish books in Europe.

At present 15 libraries are affiliated to the Association, i.e. almost all important Jewish libraries and collections of Jewish books in Europe.

The budget of the Association is on a rather low level. The expenses are covered from two sources, namely from grants from the Claims Conference, intended for the expenses in connection with the compilation of the joint catalogue of Jewish books in Europe under preparation, and from a Sponsoring Committee of the Association which covers most of the running expenses of the Association apart from those mentioned above. The member libraries do not pay membership fees.

R. Edelman.

Chairman of the Association,
Head, Jewish Dept., Royal Library, Copenhagen.

(Account obtained through the good offices of Miss R.A. Lehmann.)

[Continued from p.6.]

The final section deals with the new sources of knowledge available to modern translators of the Scriptures and displays twentieth-century examples of the work of such scholars. One of the showcases on the New English Bible project illustrates the progress of that translation by following a particular passage through successive stages from the first draft to its appearance in final form on the printed page.

An illustrated booklet will be on sale at the exhibition. It contains an introductory essay by Dr. A.W. Adams, Dean of Divinity of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a list of exhibits.

Oxford and Cambridge University
Presses Exhibition

The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge have now completed arrangements for an exhibition on the theme of 'The Bible in Britain', to be held in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. It will be open to the public on weekdays from 18 April to 3 June, and admission will be free. The exhibition marks the 350th anniversary of the publication of the King James Version and the publication this year of the first part of The New English Bible - the New Testament. While the organizers make no claim for comprehensiveness they believe that they have assembled a collection of exhibits sufficiently extensive to highlight all the major aspects of the history of the Bible in this country, and in particular of the history of the Englishing of the Bible.

The provision of vernacular versions of the Bible is the main concern of the exhibition, but it is by no means limited to printed versions, for two of the seven historical sections are concerned with early periods, from which a number of magnificent manuscripts are to be displayed. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Chad Gospels, a late seventh- or early eighth-century manuscript from Lichfield Cathedral. Altogether, Celtic manuscripts will be well represented, for the same showcase will contain the exquisite MacDurnan Gospels from Lambeth Palace Library, with, nearby, the glossed MacRegol Gospels from the Bodleian Library. Other pre-Conquest exhibits include a gospel-book from Trinity College, Cambridge, glossed psalters from Salisbury Cathedral and the Bodleian, and the Cambridge University Library copy of the first independent translation of the gospels into English. Though the section devoted to the Middle Ages gives even greater prominence to the vernacular Bible it is just as rich in treasures; a volume of the Winchester Bible, the Vaux Psalter from Lambeth Palace Library, among them. The Wyclifite versions mark the beginning of the literary history of the English Bible.

The advent of printing is marked by a special display of early works of scholarship and of incunabula from Cambridge University Library, e.g. the 42-line Bible, the first printed vernacular Bible, the Caxton 'Golden Legend', the earliest printed Hebrew and Greek texts, and the first polyglot edition. Thereafter the main emphasis is placed on the fate of the English translations of the sixteenth century - from the Tyndale New Testament of 1525 (one of the only two copies surviving) down to and including the Revised Version of 1881-95. All the major versions are presented, many by magnificent copies: that of the Great Bible, for example, being the one specially prepared on vellum for Coverdale's patron, Thomas Cromwell.

[Continued on p.5.]

Lambeth Palace Library Exhibition

7.

To commemorate the 350th anniversary of the publication of the Authorised Version of the Bible, a course of public lectures and an exhibition jointly entitled The Translation of the Bible in England to 1611 will be held in Lambeth Palace Library during the months of May and June.

The principal object of the lectures will be to examine the translation of the Bible from the time of Bede as a work of scholarship, concentrating on the improvement in the text and the equipment available to scholars, particularly on the continent, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

To illustrate the lectures, an exhibition on the same theme will be held in the Library from 1 May to 24 June. It will draw not only on the treasures of Lambeth, but on the British Museum, Bodleian Library, several colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, Sion College, St. Paul's Cathedral Library, the British and Foreign Bible Society and London University Library. In view of its intention, it is hoped that the exhibition will avoid as far as possible duplicating other biblical exhibitions in London. Among the items exhibited will be two manuscripts relating to the Authorised Version, and documents concerning the translation of the Bible throughout the 16th century, some of which have not been shown publicly before. Wycliffe is represented by several important manuscripts, and the improvement in the Greek, Hebrew and Latin text is demonstrated by rare books culled from many libraries.

The exhibition is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and admission is free. The lectures will be held at 5 p.m. in the Library, and admission will be free; details are as follows:-

- 24 May. From Bede to Wycliffe. Henry Hargreaves, Lecturer in English in the University of Aberdeen
- 1 June The New Learning and Biblical Scholarship. The Revd. Basil Hall, Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge
- 7 June The Printed Bible. M.H.Black, Cambridge University Press.
- 14 June The Scholarship of the Authorised Version (Old Testament) W.D.McHardy, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford
- 21 June The Scholarship of the Authorised Version (New Testament) S.L.Greenslade, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford

SCOTAPLL: THE SECRETARY'S REPORT 1960

The Annual General Meeting for 1960 took place at the headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society on 27th April. 13 members attended the meeting, which had originally been arranged for the previous November but had had to be postponed owing to Miss Dance's illness. There was an opportunity to examine the treasures of the Library, including many that are usually locked away, and also to hear a first-hand account of the work of the Society's Translations Department, given by the Rev. H.K. Moulton.

On one of the few really hot days of last summer, 22nd June, 20 members and friends paid an evening visit to the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral - and found the coolness inside the Cathedral most acceptable. The Librarian, the Rev. W.M. Atkins, and his assistant Mr. Fuller, showed us some of the Wren models and original drawings as well as printed books, manuscripts and archives.

Jews' College celebrated the centenary of the foundation of its Library during the year, and put on an attractive exhibition to illustrate the history of the Library. Some of the College's valuable manuscripts and early printed books were also on show. SCOTAPLL members were invited to see the Exhibition and the Library as a whole on 2nd November, and 14 members attended.

All these visits have been much enjoyed, and have helped to keep members of the Association in touch with one another and with developments in members' libraries.

M. Elizabeth Edmondston,
Hon. Secretary, SCOTAPLL.

Photocopies

The practice of offering photocopies of items otherwise unobtainable is growing, and several agencies are now in the field. Material provided by the firm Micro Methods Ltd., has been distributed with previous issues of this Bulletin. Their latest notices include a number of periodicals on microfilm -

Theology, 1927-58. £75 complete; or in sections as follows:-
1927-36 - £25; 1937-44 - £20; 1945-58 - £35.

Journal of ecclesiastical history. 2 gns. per annum

Jewish review, vols. 1 & 2, 1946-48. £4.

Innes review [Scottish Catholic historical studies], 1950-58.
£16, or £2 p.a.

There are 2 theses -

Brewer (J.) The relations of the English Baptists with New England in the seventeenth century. (Leeds Univ.) Micro-card or Micro-fiche, 31/6, Microfilm 2 gns.

Kingsbury (L.L.) The philosophical influences bearing on Alexander Campbell and the beginnings of the Disciples of Christ movement. (Edinburgh Univ.) Micro-card or Micro-fiche, 30/6

But perhaps the most interesting recent item by this firm is a set of colour microfilms of the Bible moralisée. Ms. Bodley 270^b, S.c.2937. There are 1,785 miniatures made in Northern France in the 13th century; each coloured page contains 8 miniatures in medallions. Special notes have been written by W.O. Hassall, M.A., D.Phil, F.S.A., to accompany these films; the complete work is divided into 7 parts each of which will be available separately on 1 reel of film. Special pre-publication subscription prices are offered.

The firm of G.K. Hall & Co., 97, Oliver Street, Boston, 10, Mass., U.S.A., are offering a variety of items in book form, e.g. -

1. The Shelf list of the Union Theological Seminary Library in the City of New York. There are 300,000 cards in this list, and they will occupy 14 vols. of about 1000 pp. of 10" x 14", each containing 21 entries. The classified order, which is how the cards appear in the Seminary Library, costs \$715; and an alternative edition containing the cards in alphabetical order of authors is offered at \$975
2. Dictionary catalogue of the Jewish Collection of the New York Public Library. 270,000 entries in 14 volumes, and priced at \$590.
3. Quaker Necrology Index of Haverford College. 60,000 entries in 3 vols., priced at \$153.

Davidson (Godfray) Catalogue of selected volumes from the Leighton Library, Dunblane, Scotland. 1960. 61, High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire.

A printed note distributed with this publication explains that the Trustees of the Library issued an appeal for funds which resulted in a liberal response from donors, and the Pilgrim Trust made a most generous donation also. The Library contains works mainly of the 16th and 17th centuries; the building has been re-decorated and re-wired. The note concludes by saying "Visitors from Britain and Overseas who wish to see the Library will be made very welcome". But it does not repeat the legend which appears on the title-page of the catalogue itself to the effect that applications to consult books should be sent to Messrs. T. & J.W. Barty, Solicitors, Dunblane, giving 3 days' notice.

Robert Leighton, 1611-1684, is described as being on the side of moderation, toleration, and compromise. "What he desired for Scotland above all else was a comprehensive church in which Presbyterian and Episcopalian could live together in peace and concord under a constitution which ... included the best of both systems".

The Library now has about 1200 books which belonged to Leighton, who was a fine classical scholar. The Hebrew section is described as outstanding, including as it does nearly 50 volumes of 15th and early 16th century Hebrew works, notably those by the Buxtorfs. There are also over 30 "splendidly bound" folio volumes of the Early Fathers, some works on mysticism, many on early mediaeval history, and some interesting late 16th and early 17th century works on medicine.

The catalogue itself is divided into - General list (pp. 1-14); Theology, Religious History, Philosophy (pp. 15-25); Early Fathers (pp. 26-27); Hebrew (pp. 28-30); Medical (pp. 31-2); Mysticism, Kabbala, Occult (pp. 33-4); U.S.A., Canada, South America (pp. 35-6).

The reader used to the detailed cataloguing of early works needs to make a mental adjustment when using this list. Authors are represented by surnames only except where there are more than one of the same name. Three volumes of Young's Tours are catalogued thus -

Young's Tours.	North of England	1770
	East of England	1771
	Southern Counties	1772

No doubt the amount of money available for compiling the catalogue was limited, and in any case the list claims only to include "selected volumes".

International bibliography of the history of religions for the year 1956, compiled by Dr. Henrietta Boas. Published in connection with Numen with the support of U.N.E.S.C.O. and under the auspices of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, by the International Association for the History of Religions. Fasc. 1. Leiden, E.J.Brill, Leiden, 1960.

Only the first fascicule of this work could be brought out in time for the Marburg Congress of the International Association of the History of Religions in September, 1960; the second part will follow later and will be devoted to Oriental Religions, Judaism and Early Christianity.

This is the last volume to be compiled by Dr. Boas, and her return to her former occupation delayed its appearance. It is not equipped with a list of contents, and so it is impossible to see the lay-out at a glance; in a work of such complexity this is a serious disadvantage - no doubt such a list will appear at the end of the second fascicule. The number of journals consulted by Dr. Boas rose to about 675, and so as not to increase the size of the volume unduly the number of book reviews cited has been reduced. There are many unsatisfactory features of this publication which suggest hasty work, e.g. in the matter of divisions and subdivisions there is no consistency in the use of letters and numerals; in the titles of sections and parts, upper and lower case Roman and lower case Italic have been used, but not consistently. One sectional title has been left in German instead of being translated into English. The quality of the actual printing is as high as ever.

Thils (Gustave). Theologica e miscellaneis. Louvain. Warney, 1960.

This work is essentially a detailed analysis of the contents of almost 300 Festschriften published since the end of the first World War, and from a purely bibliographical point of view almost the most important item in it is the list of Festschriften, arranged alphabetically under the names of the persons to whom they are dedicated; for each item are quoted the title, editor(s), publishers, place and date of publication. Then follows a list of the papers in the Festschriften, amounting to 4338 items, of which the first 4254 are original papers, and the remainder are bibliographies. Then follows a classified arrangement of the same articles under 11 headings; in this case only the number of the item is quoted and the title or a brief indication of the subject - it is necessary to refer back to the numbered sequence of papers for the full details. Finally there is the Index nominum, the entries in which include both persons and places; the former are listed under surnames only except when ambiguity is possible. Saints are, however, entered together in alphabetical order at the entry 'Saint'.

All entries give the numbers of the relevant articles.

The whole volume occupies 434 pp., which will give some idea of the amount of material it contains.

Aslib. Index to theses accepted for higher degrees in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland.
Edited by Magda Whitrow. Vol. VIII, 1957-58.
 Aslib, 1960.

The latest volume of this index is arranged on the same lines as the previous issues. The total of entries (2,922) is once more greater than that for the previous year (2,853). On the other hand there are some striking reductions in individual cases, e.g. Aberdeen - 26(42); Leeds - 106(124); St. Andrews - 29(35); Trinity College, Dublin - 18(26).

Each entry has a symbol indicating the University and College at which the graduate worked, and it is interesting to see the appearance of the University College of Ghana; University College, Ibadan; University College of Khartoum; and the University College of the West Indies, under the rubric of London, with which they are in special relation. The successful submission of theses for higher degrees from these institutions marks an important stage in their emergence to full academic status, and in their progress towards complete independence.

There is only one entry under the heading "Bibliography. Libraries", viz. Bartle (R.H.) A study of private book collections in England between c.1200 and the early years of the sixteenth century, with special reference to books belonging to ecclesiastical dignitaries. (B.Litt. St. John's College, Oxford.)

The first 91 entries come under the headings of Religion and Philosophy and there are references to 13 others which are classified at other headings.

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The two following are reported from the Australian National University; both were submitted for the degree of Ph. D., in 1960:-

Gunson (W.N.) Evangelical missionaries in the South Seas, 1797-1860.

Sutton (T.L.L.) The Catholic Church in the Australian Colonies, 1840-65

Brookes (B.C.) ed. Editorial practice in libraries.
Aslib, 1961.

This book is described as being "intended to help librarians, information officers, and those working in the library service of industry and commerce to design and edit the publications which they are often expected to guide through the press".

The list of contents sets out the coverage of the book very adequately - 1. The part-time editorial department; 2. Printing. Pt. I. Traditional processes, Pt. II. The illustration processes; 3. Special processes for short runs; 4. Buying print; 5. Layout and design; 6. Editing a manuscript; 7. Preparation of illustrations; 8. Publishing; 9. Publishing a specialised journal.

The whole book is of use in one way or another. Chapter 2 is especially useful as a concise account of traditional printing methods and of the newer near-print methods, but it is invidious to single out individual chapters for special comment; each chapter is by a different author.

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New books

- Bridges (R.) & Weigle (L.A.): The Bible word book, containing obsolete or archaic words in the King James version of the Bible. Nelson, 1960. 36/-
- Corswant (W.) A dictionary of life in Bible times; completed and illustrated by Edouard Urech. Trans. from the French by A.W. Heathcote. Hodder & Stoughton, 1960. 25/- (Originally pub. in 1956 as Dictionnaire d'archéologie biblique.)
- Danker (F.W.) Multi-purpose tools for Bible study. St. Louis (Mo.), London, Concordia, 1960. 27/-
- Ebisawa (Arimichi) & Matsumura (Tamiko) Catalogue of printed books relating to the early Catholic missions in Japan. I. The Western languages. Tokyo, 1958.
- Ellison (J.W.) Complete concordance of the Revised Standard Version Bible, compiled under the supervision of John W. Ellison. Nelson. [c.U.S.1957.] 5 gns.
- Grollenberg (L.H.) Atlas biblique pour tous. Paris, Sequoia, 1960. N.F.9.90

14.

- Harris (T.R.) Methodism and the Cornish mines. (Cornish Methodist Historical Association Occasional Papers, no. 1.) Cornish Methodist Historical Association, c/o, The Manse, Probus, Truro, Cornwall, 1960. 2/6
- Kraeling (E.G.H.) Historical atlas of the Holy Land. Chicago, Rand McNally; London, Vane, 1960. 25/-
- Lehmann (R.R.) History of Jews' College Library, 1860-1960. 1960.
- Missionary Research Library. Protestant churches of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific Area. New York, 1959.
- National Council, Protestant Episcopalian Church. Mission unlimited in Africa. New York and Toronto, 1959.
- Odgers (J.F.) Early Methodism in Camborne: Wesley Chapel, 1828-1958. Odgers, 68 Mount Pleasant Road, Camborne, Cornwall. 5/-
- Smith (M.W.) Invitation to Bible Study. An original, newly-prepared, set of helps. National Bible Press, Philadelphia, 1960. \$3.95
- Sundkler (B.): The Christian ministry in Africa. Swedish Institution of Missionary Research, Uppsala, 1960. 35 Sw.cr.
- Wilkinson (J.T.) Principles of Biblical interpretation. A.S. Peake Memorial Lectures. Liverpool, Epworth Press, 1960. 6/-

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New periodicals

- Journal of religious history, Vol. 1, no. 1, June 1960, Sydney, Australia, 2 issues p.a., 12/6. This new journal is described as "... to publish articles and review current books in the history of religion and of the bearing of religion on human history in general drawing on work from as broad a field of interests as possible, ancient, mediaeval, and modern (including especially Australian) history".
- The weekly religious review: a summary of world-wide religious trends and movements for students of world affairs. (Edited by Kenneth de Courcy.) No. 1, Oct. 1960. Alderbourne Manor, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

Periodical articles

- Anderson (P.B.) The Orthodox Church in Soviet Russia.
Foreign affairs, vol. 39, 1961, pp.299-311
- Beaver (R.P.) et al. Christianity in Chinese form. Quarterly notes on Christianity and Chinese religions, vol. 3 (iii-iv), 1959, pp. 1-12
- Brocchieri (P.B.) Problems of philosophical historiography. Validity and limits of a comparative philosophy. East and West, vol. 11, 1960, pp. 21-27
- Conger (G.P.) Matter and spirit. Indo-Asian culture, vol. 7, 1958-59, pp. 372-399
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1. Chetana; a periodical devoted to Enlightenment. Vol.V, no. 5, May, 1960. The Buddhist Vaishakha Special Number. In addition to an article entitled "The Buddha's decision to teach", by Mrs. A.A.G.Bennett, one of our founder-members, this issue devotes pp. 79-97 to "Standard works on Buddhism, reproduced from Chetana's forthcoming catalogue".
2. Bread upon the waters, ed. by James M. Roe. The Popular Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society covering the work of 1959. BFBS., 1960, 1/6. This report runs to x plus 117 pp., and includes figures of 'Global circulation, 1959'; the total number of Scriptures circulated amounted to - Bibles, 1,650,097; Testaments, 903,199; portions, 5,186,864; a grand total of 7,740,160!
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4. Contemporary religions in Japan. A quarterly journal published by the International Institute for the Study of Religions, Tokyo, Japan. Vol. 1, no.1, March, 1960. \$1.25 a copy or \$4.50 per annum. The primary purpose of the Institute is said to be "to assist foreign scholars, religious leaders, and other interested persons in gaining a better understanding of religions in Japan: Buddhism, Christianity, Shinto and other religions". Its "primary functions are objective, scholarly analysis and description..."
5. Church Missionary Society. Library accessions 1958. This is a collection of 14 duplicated quarto pages. This list was received in April 1960, but none for 1959 has yet arrived.
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